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PHILIPPINE ZOOLOGICAL EXPEDITION
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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF
CANTACADERINE LACE-BUG
FROM THE PHILIPPINES

(Hemiptera: Tingidae)¹

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Through the kindness of Mr. R. L. Wenzel, I have had the privilege of studying the lace-bugs collected by the Chicago Natural History Museum Philippine Zoological Expedition (1946-47). This collection contains a species of tingid that differs from other members of the subfamily Cantacaderinae in having a non-carinate pronotum. The illustration was made by Carolyn B. Lutz, of Arlington, Virginia.

Alloeoderes, new genus

Type of the genus: *Alloeoderes davao*, new species

Small, obovate. Elytra strongly gibbose, with sides sharply deflexed almost obliquely downward so as to cover sides and apex of abdomen. Pronotum short, non-carinate, without trace of median and lateral carinae. Only brachypterous form known.

Head very long, extended far in front of compound eyes, porrect, armed with four large spines (fig. 43); bucculae long, wide, areolate, distinctly surpassing apex of clypeus, open in front; eyes moderately large, transverse. Labium extending beyond metasternum; laminae of rostral sulcus low, less raised on prosternum than on meso- and metasternum, the channel narrow, open at base. Antennae moderately long, rather slender; segments I and II very short, not attaining apex of buc-

¹ This paper is a by-product of a tingid study aided by National Science Foundation Grant 4095.

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culae; segment III slenderest, between two and three times as long as IV, the latter slightly swollen. Metathoracic scent glands with ostiole and ostiolar sulcus on each metapleuron, the sulcus with sides raised. Hypocostal laminae uniseriate.

Pronotum short, areolate, without carinae, front and hind margins truncate; collum large, areolate, without hood, subequal in length to pronotum; paranota short, widely extended laterally, feebly raised. Scutellum small, exposed. Elytra slightly wider and a little longer than abdomen, strongly convexly gibbose; costal area horizontal, uniseriate; discoidal and claval areas completely fused, not clearly demarcated from each other, extending considerably beyond middle of elytra; with one or two transverse, adventitious veins; subcostal area very wide, multi-areolate, sharply convexly deflexed downward, also with one or two adventitious cross-veins. Abdomen deeply buried within the cavity formed by the deflexed elytra. Legs moderately long, rather slender, femora very little swollen, tarsi slender.

Discussion.—This genus is allied to the genera *Cyclotynaspis* Montandon (1892) of India and *Ulmus* Distant (1904) of South Africa. It differs from them in having a very short and non-carinate pronotum, short and widely expanded paranota, and shorter and slightly thicker antennae. The elytra (brachypterous form) meet behind the apex of the scutellum and then form a straight line down the middle of the back.

Attention is also called to the fact that *Alloeoderes* is the first genus of Cantacaderinae to be described without pronotal carinae, all other genera of the subfamily having one, three, or five carinae. The members of the Tinginae have either one or three pronotal carinae, and the Vianaidinae of all genera are without pronotal carinae.

Alloeoderes davao, new species

Small, broadly obovate, brown, with head grayish fuscous, areolae small, cephalic spines dark brown, bucculae pale brown, antennae brownish testaceous with last segment dark, legs brownish testaceous with tarsi dark, labium testaceous, and body beneath brownish fuscous or blackish brown.

Head very long, punctate, slightly convex above, armed with four stout, very long porrect spines (two on median line and pair between them) arranged as shown in illustration (fig. 43); bucculae very wide, very long, mostly biseriate, triseriate in widest part, parallel, projecting anteriorly considerably beyond apex of clypeus, with anterior ends not curved inward. Antennae indistinctly pubescent; segmental measurements: I, 0.10 mm.; II, 0.08 mm.; III, 0.52 mm.; IV, 0.21 mm. Labium extending onto third abdominal sternum. Tarsi slender, 2-segmented. Metapleural canal of metathoracic scent glands prominent.

Pronotum distinctly areolate, depressed, with calli small and impunctate; collum large, raised anteriorly, composed of four transverse rows of areolae, the areolae slightly smaller than those on pronotum; pronotum slightly shorter than collum,

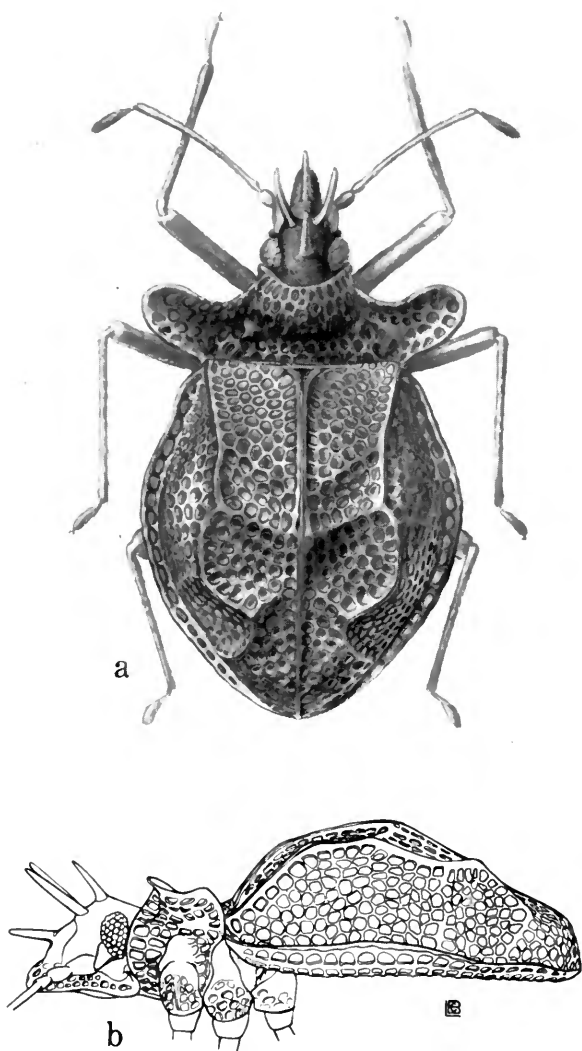


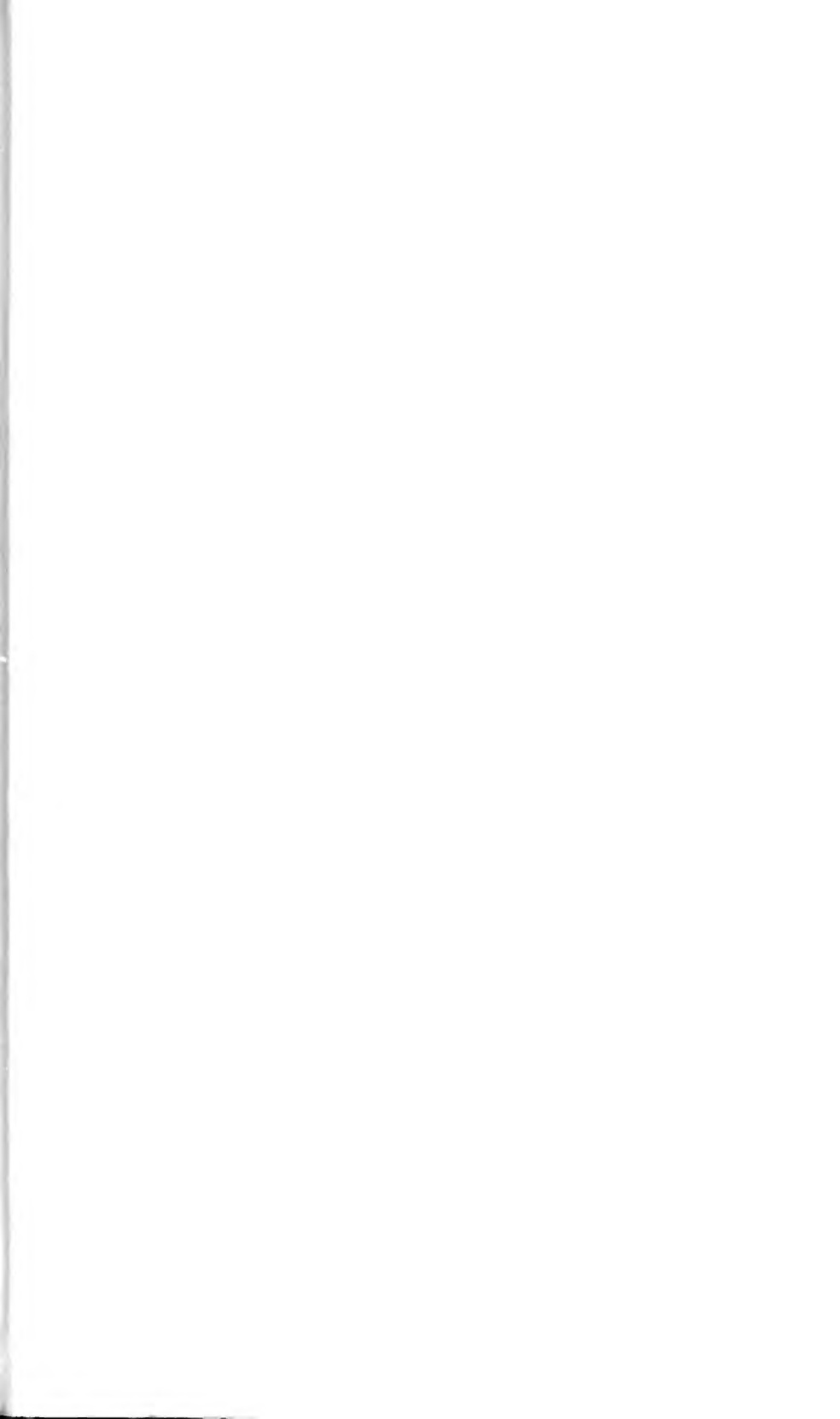
FIG. 43. *Alloeoederes davao*, new genus and species: *a*, dorsal, and *b*, lateral aspects.

with two transverse rows of larger areolae; paranota short, narrowly extended, slightly tapering, round on outer margin, slightly tilted upward, dorsal surface transversely convex, five areolae deep (fig. 43). Scutellum very small, visible. Elytra nearly ovate in outline, slightly longer than transverse width (100:92); costal area horizontal, uniseriate; subcostal area very wide, sharply convexly sloping downward, mostly 6-7 areolae deep; discoidal and claval areas totally fused, mostly five areolae deep. Abdomen buried in cavity formed by deflexed elytra. Metathoracic wings wanting.

Length 2.00 mm., width (elytra) 1.15 mm. Width across pronotal paranota and elytra subequal (90:92).

Male and macropterous form unknown.

Holotype (male), from mossy forest on east slope of Mount McKinley, elevation 7,000 feet, Province of Davao, Mindanao. Collected September 23, 1947, by H. Hoogstraal. In the collection of Chicago Natural History Museum.



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